

Q-4993

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER
REPORT

S.2, Sp.

Date.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FIA No. REGISTRY

No. D # 993
BF. 27/10/33
July 23, 1933

Subject (in full) Reports made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa and Clerk Zung Zoong-oen re visits of the late Ma Shao-wu to office of Section 2 on June 10 and 14, 1933.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

ccf
In accordance with the verbal instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch of July 22, 1933, I forward herewith individual reports made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa and 1st Grade Clerk Zung Zoong-oen concerning the visits of the late Ma Shao-wu to this office on June 10 and June 14, 1933.

I have to state that the particulars contained in the report of the first named officer are to the best of my knowledge correct and that the only additions that I can supply are as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL
On June 10 immediately after Ma entered the inner office D.S. Pitts left to go home. This officer was followed by D.I. Ross. Shortly after D.S.I. Everest left and proceeded to the entrance of the offices occupied by Section 2 to await the arrival of his car, thereby leaving Ma and Kuh alone. However, a few minutes later Ma left the premises, and he was seen by D.S.I. Everest carrying the recently rewrapped bundle.

Regarding Ma's second visit on June 14, I happened to be in Supt. Tan's office making minor inquiries into certain Communist cases when I observed the late Ma sitting on a chair near Supt. Tan's desk. I thereupon sat down some little distance away and wrote down some general matters concluding with a note to the effect that Ma had visited the office of Section 2 on Saturday, June 10, carrying with him a paper parcel containing \$10,000. After reading this note Supt. Tan returned same to me following which I tore it to shreds. I then returned to the office of Section 2. Immediately after arrival I told D.I. Kuh to send a C.D.C. and ask Ma to come and see if he could assist us in an inquiry concerning "Red" publications in Shanghai. Shortly afterwards Ma entered the inner office and approached

File
JTB
24

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19

-2-

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

on this occasion he was employed.

DBR
23/7.

me while I was standing near D.I. Kuh's desk and said to me quietly: "Please do not tell Supt. Tan that I visited this office on Saturday". He also mumbled a few other words which I could not quite understand, following which I told him that I was not interested in the matter and proceeded to my own desk. Whatever transpired between D.I. Kuh and Ma during his short sojourn on this occasion I do not know.

The details of Ma's visit to this office on June 10 and June 14 were verbally brought to the notice of the Officer i/c Special Branch on June 12 and June 15 respectively.

Regarding the report by Clerk Zung I have nothing to add.

D. I.
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. I. (crime)

Information. The Chinese Authorities have been unable to trace the money which Ma had in his possession on June 10.

J. H. Swins

G. i/c Sp. Br.
JULY 24 1933

Shufu
24/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

S.2, Sp. Branch Station,

REPORT

Date July 21 1933.

Subject (in full) Visits made by the late Ma Shao Wu to the office of
Section 2 on June 10 and June 14, 1933.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by DBK D.I.

At about 12.5 p.m. June 10, 1933 the late Ma Shao-wu came to the inner office of Section 2 carrying with him a small oblong parcel wrapped insecurely in a Chinese newspaper. As the paper was torn in several places, it could be easily observed that the contents was money in the form of banknotes. At this time D.I. Ross, D.S.I. Everest and D.S. Pitts were present in the room while Clerks Zung and Van were in the outer office. Ma placed the damaged parcel on my desk at the same time remarking jocularly that the contents were \$10,000. Whether or not that this amount was correct, I do not know as no attempt was made whatever to count it. He requested to be supplied with a clean piece of newspaper to re-wrap the money. I complied with his request. While wrapping up the money, he informed me that he had just called to see Supt. Tan but as the latter was absent on short leave, he would call upon him again on Tuesday (13.6.33). After completing the wrapping up of the parcel, he left the premises, carrying the package with him.

At about 11.30am June 14, D.I. Ross informed me that Ma was in Supt. Tan's office and instructed me to send a Chinese detective to request him to come in connection with an enquiry concerning "Red" publications in Shanghai. Shortly after being notified, Ma came to the office and on approaching D.I. Ross who was standing near my desk said "Please do not tell Mr. Tan that I visited this office on Saturday". To this D.I. Ross replied that he was not interested in the matter, following which he (D.I. Ross) then went to his own desk. During the course of a general conversation on divers subjects which did not include the question of \$10,000, I gave Ma a sheet of paper containing certain headings relating to "Red" publications in Shanghai and requested him to obtain confirmation of same in order to check up on certain

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____
Date _____ 19

-2-

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

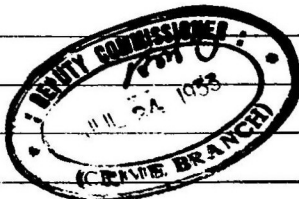
Forwarded by _____

information already in our possession. (this sheet was later found
by the Municipal Police among his possessions at the time of his
murder). Following our discussion, he hurriedly left the office.

Kuh Taw-hwa

D.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 2, S.B. ~~XXXXX~~,

Date July 21, 1933.

Subject (in full) Visits made by the late Ma Shao Wu to the office of Section 2
on June 10 and June 14, 1933.

Made by Clerk Zung Zoong Oen Forwarded by *J.B. Hu* O.I.

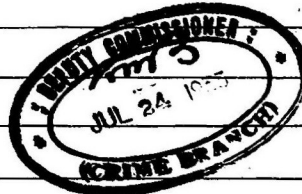
On June 14, 1933, about 11.30 a.m., I overheard D.I. Ross inform D.I. Kuh that the late Ma Shao Wu was then in Supt. Tan's office. Immediately afterwards Ma entered the office of Section 2 and proceeded to the inner room occupied by the foreign members and D.I. Kuh. After remaining there for about 20 minutes, he left hurriedly, during which period I did not talk with him, neither did I overhear any of the conversations which took place in that room during Ma's visit.

I can hardly recollect Ma's previous call on June 10. I paid little or no attention ^{to} the articles Ma might be carrying or to any subject on which he talked with my superiors as Ma invariably went direct into the inner room and left the premises hurriedly without stopping to talk with any person in the outer room except ^{for} exchanging usual greetings on some occasions. I used to sit in a corner of the outer room with my back to the door, and consequently Ma's visits often escaped my notice.

Zung Zoong Oen.

1st Class Clerk.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET
REPORT

S. 1 Station,

Date June 26 19 33

SECRET

Subject (in full) arrest of Tseu Mau Ching 周曼卿

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang

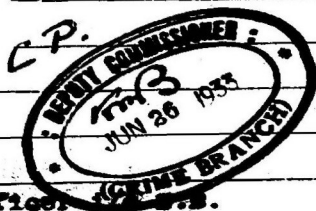
Forwarded by

J. Robertson Supt.

The name of the concubine is Tseu Man Ching 周曼卿
The Chinese Authorities have not disclosed any information
so far regarding the reasons for her arrest which was
carried out by agents from Nanking without the cooperation
of the Public Safety Bureau.

It is thought that Tseu came under suspicion in connection
with the murder of Ma as she is an ex-communist and it is
also thought that she may have been taken to Nanking in
connection with an investigation being conducted there in
connection with the inquiries being made regarding a large
sum of money said to be \$10,000 which was given to Ma a few
days before his murder which cannot at present be traced.
There is reason to believe that Ma was instructed to pay
part of this money as a reward to the Municipal Police
in connection with the Military Committee case and to use the
balance ⁱⁿ connection with his own work and staff.

The Chinese Authorities are conducting the enquiries
secretly through fear that disclosure of the case
may result in a fresh outburst of communist propaganda
inst the Central Government.



Tan Shao Liang
Supt.

Officer J. Robertson

Information
and form
of passing
to C. P.
J. B. Smith
O. H. Sp. Br.

On Saturday, June 10, a few days before his death, Ma
visited S.2 and there asked for paper with which to more
securely wrap a parcel he was carrying. This parcel was
open at the ends sufficiently to show the contents as being
bank notes, and Ma was good enough to venture the remark
that there were \$10,000. That he was running around with
this money so carelessly wrapped and the fact that he took
pains to let it be known exactly how much money there was
might reasonably be looked upon as a ruse to influence members
of S.2 who were at that particular time investigating a case
of alleged abduction of two Chinese from the Settlement by him
and his agents.

J. Robertson
Superintendent.

June 26 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I, Special

Date June 21, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D 4493
Branch 1, 33

Subject (in full) Further developments in Ma's case.

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt.

The Central Kuomintang Headquarters will instruct the Public Safety Bureau to issue a reward of \$3,000 for the arrest of the murderer of Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武).

The concubine of Ma who was arrested on suspicion was taken to Nanking by Wong Oo Ching (王伯明), the Special Deputy, at 11 p.m. June 21.

The remains of Ma will be removed to his native place at Li Yang (Kampo) on June 25.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

ms
u/b

Supt. Tan,

What is the full name of the concubine of Ma? Have the Chinese Authorities any special reasons for suspecting her?

J.H.R.

JUNE 25 1933

Translation from The Social Daily News of June 25, 1933.

The Ma Shao Wu Assassination Case.

When Ma Shao Wu was assassinated, the various newspapers reported his name as Lu Keh Ching(呂克勤). In reality, the surname of Ma is Chow. He was a native of Li Yang, Kiangsi, and at the time of his assassination, he was 25 years of age (not 35 as reported in newspapers).

Chow was formerly a Communist and was an important member of the "Ker Pah Wu"(格柏烏) the assassination Corps of the Communist Party.

In December last year, Chow seceded from the Communist Party and was selected by Koo Sun Chang to be a special member of the Central Kuomintang.

It will be recalled that he was assassinated as he was walking in the alleyway to a brothel place in "Siao Hwo Yuan" where he had prepared a table to entertain eight of his friends. It is suspected that the assassination had been carried out by the friends whom he had invited because his personal movements were usually kept secret.

After the assassination a certain man named Wang reported the matter to Nanking. The Central Kuomintang at once detailed a person named Koo (not the former Koo) to remove the dead body to Nanking.

N.B. The editor of the Social Daily News, Ting Muh Tsung(丁默村) was one of the persons whom Ma had invited to the feast which he had planned to give on the night he was murdered.

Printed
2/16

SECRET

July 21, 1933.

On July 19, 1933, the Officer i/c Special Branch called on Mrs. S.V. Levy and showed her a collection of photographs which included pictures of Ma Shao Wu (马绍武), Chow Kwong Yah (周光亚) and Ting Tsz Nyi (丁志义) who, according to the statement purporting to emanate from Li Chie Chen (李菊村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) which appeared in the China Forum of June 19, 1933, took part in the events which resulted in the disappearance of Miss Ting Ling and the death of Ting Kiu (丁九). Mrs. Levy was unable to identify any photograph definitely. She, however, picked out three which, according to her recollection, most closely resembled the three strange Chinese who visited her house on May 14. One of these photographs is a likeness of one of Ma's agents named Chow Kwong Yah (周光亚) and the other two are likenesses of people who have no connection with the Chinese Authorities and are almost certain not to have been present on the occasion in question.

J.H. Givens

1/c Sp. Br.

D.L. (brime)



SECRET

July 21, 1933.

On July 19, 1933, the Officer i/c Special Branch called on Mrs. S.V. Levy and showed her a collection of photographs which included pictures of Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武), Chow Kwong Yah (周光亞) and Ting Tsz Hui (丁志義) who, according to the statement purporting to emanate from Li Chie Chen (李菊村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) which appeared in the China Forum of June 19, 1933, took part in the events which resulted in the disappearance of Miss Ting Ling and the death of Ting Kiu (丁九). Mrs. Levy was unable to identify any photograph definitely. She, however, picked out three which, according to her recollection most closely resembled the three strange Chinese who visited her house on May 14. One of these photographs is a likeness of one of Ma's agents named Chow Kwong Yah (周光亞) and the other two are likenesses of people who have no connection with the Chinese Authorities and are almost certain not to have been present on the occasion in question.



O. i/c Sp. Br.

SECRET

July 17, 1933.

Quinsan Garden Kidnapping Case.

Wong Ming Dau (王明道), "houseboy" employed at No. 7 Quinsan Garden, was interviewed by the Officer i/c Sp. Br. on July 17, 1933. He was shown a photograph of Miss Ting Ling. He said that the photo resembled the Chinese lady who occupied Room No. 2, No. 7 Quinsan Garden, from February to May 14 and who later disappeared. He could not, however, say for certain that the photo was a likeness of that lady.

Wong Ming Dau was also shown 12 other photographs but could not identify any one of them. These photographs included pictures of Chow Kwong Yah (周光亞) and Ting Tsz Nyi (丁志義) who, according to the statement purporting to have been made by Li Chie Chen (李菊村) and published in the China Forum of June 19, 1933, participated in the kidnapping of Miss Ting Ling.

Wong Ming Dau was also shown a photograph of Li Chie Chen (李菊村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) and a photograph of Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武) alias Lu Kuh Jing (呂克勤). He failed to identify both of these photographs.

J. H. Givens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

D. B. (Brine)



SECRET

July 17, 1933.

Quinsan Garden Kidnapping Case.

Wong Ming Dau (王明道), "houseboy" employed at No. 7 Quinsan Garden, was interviewed by the Officer i/c Sp. Br. on July 17, 1933. He was shown a photograph of Miss Ting Ling. He said that the photo resembled the Chinese lady who occupied Room No. 2, No. 7 Quinsan Garden, from February to May 14 and who later disappeared. He could not, however, say for certain that the photo was a likeness of that lady.

Wong Ming Dau was also shown 12 other photographs but could not identify any one of them. These photographs included pictures of Chow Kwong Yah (周光亚) and Ting Tas Hui (丁志辉) who, according to the statement purporting to have been made by Li Chie Chen (李吉村) and published in the China Forum of June 19, 1933, participated in the kidnapping of Miss Ting Ling.

Wong Ming Dau was also shown a photograph of Li Chie Chen (李吉村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏希希) and a photograph of Ma Shao Wu (马绍武) alias Lu Kuh Jing (吕克勤). He failed to identify both of these photographs.

J.H.G.
O. i/c Sp. Br.

D.B. (Crume)

SECRET

Special Branch,

July 24, 1933.

Alleged Kidnapping at No.7 Quinsan Gardens.

The Officer i/c Special Branch called on Mrs. Linda White at the Grand Theatre, where she is employed as an operator, on the afternoon of July 22, 1933, and showed her a collection of photographs, including pictures of former agents of the Public Safety Bureau named Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武) alias Lu Kuh Jing (呂克勤), Chow Kwong Yah (周光亞) and Ting Tsz Nyi (丁志義) who, according to the statement purporting to have been made by Li Chie Chen (李菊村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) published in the China Forum of June 19, 1933, took part in the alleged kidnapping of Miss Ting Ling (丁玲) and in the events resulting in the death of Ting Kiu (丁九). Mrs. White was unable to identify any of the photographs and had no recollection of having ever seen the original of any of them or anybody resembling the original of any of them.

J. H. Givens

C. i/c Sp. Br.

D. L. (Crime)



SECRET

Special Branch,

July 24, 1933.

Alleged Kidnapping at No.7 Quinsan Gardens.

The Officer i/c Special Branch called on Mrs. Linda White at the Grand Theatre, where she is employed as an operator, on the afternoon of July 22, 1933, and showed her a collection of photographs, including pictures of former agents of the Public Safety Bureau named Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武) alias Lu Kuh Jing (呂克勤), Chow Kwong Yah (周克亞) and Ting Tsz Nyi (丁志義) who, according to the statement purporting to have been made by Li Chie Chen (李菊村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) published in the China Forum of June 19, 1933, took part in the alleged kidnapping of Miss Ting Ling (丁玲) and in the events resulting in the death of Ting Kiu (丁九). Mrs. White was unable to identify any of the photographs and had no recollection of having ever seen the original of any of them or anybody resembling the original of any of them.



G. H. G. Sp. Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

C. 5. Station,

Date June 28, 1932.

Subject (in full) Comparison of Handwriting on photographic copies.

Made by Clerk May Yoh Forwarded by

Sir,

I have had the writings on the attached photographic copies carefully compared and scrutinized and express my opinion that they are similar and written by the same person. I forward herewith a list of their similarities as follows:-
Character 紹 in photo No. 3677 is similar to that in 3664 "E"

" 隊 " " " 3680 " " " " " 3664 "C"
" 亮 " " " " " " " " " " " " "

The right side of the word 隊 is similar to the lower part of the word 家 .

The right side of the words 院隊 is similar to those in 3664 陳
" left " " " " 部部 " " " " " " 部部部

Character 光 in 3680 is similar to that in 3664

" 張長 " " are " " those " 3664
" 華 " " is " " that " 3664 F
" 雲 " " " " " " " " 3664 F

The right side of the word 錄 in 3680 is similar to the (錄)
right side of the word 錄 in 3664 G

Character 大 in 3680 is similar to those in 3664 C & D.

Your obedient servant,

May Yoh
Clerk

P. A. (G.B.)

Forwarded for information of
Officer W. S. B.

D. O. (Crime)

W. S. B.
20/6/32.



SECRET

Special Branch,

June 19, 1933.

Crime Diary on Quinsan Road Suspected Abduction Case.

On the forenoon of June 15, 1933, I received from Chief Inspector Robertson, Louza Station, a leather case belonging to Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武) alias Lu Kuh Jung (呂克勤) which was found near his body after he had been assassinated. I handed the case together with its contents to Superintendent Wang Yung Hwa (黃永華) of the Public Safety Bureau, and Mr. Koo Chien Chung (顧建中) of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Nanking on June 16 and the document marked "A" of the appendices is the receipt obtained from them.

I examined the case and the documents marked "B" in the appendices is a list of the articles it contained. Items bearing the numbers 26, 27, 33 and 38 contain particulars which tend to prove that Ma either carried out or arranged the case of alleged abduction which took place at No.7 Quinsan Gardens on May 14. Extracts of parts in these numbers likely to be useful as evidence have been made and are attached marked "C" (from No.38), "D" (from No.26), "E", "F" & "G" (from No.27) "H" & "I" (from No.33) and "J" (from No.45).

"C" purports to be the photograph of a Chinese named Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) and the writing in Chinese on the reverse side reads as follows :-

"Hsia Tsai Hsi alias Hsia Ching Chi (夏清奇), native of Hwangtu, Kading. Age 28. Student of Nanyang University. Works in Special Corps of Communist Party".

"D" contains writing in Chinese which reads as follows :-

cowage "Tsang Kwong Ning (張克任): No responsibility. Lacks bravery during emergency. Unable to do things properly during critical times. Has no determination in any matter. Careless in allowing Hsia Tsai Shi to escape on May 14".

"E" contains writing in Chinese which reads as follows :-

"Chinese Left Wing Writers League : Yuh Dah Fu, Mao Dung, Yih Shao Chun, Chen Wang Tao, Hung Sung, Boo Heng, Lu Hsin, Dien Han, and Ting Ling (丁玲)".



"F" contains the names of 38 persons, including Tsai Yuen Pei, Yang Hang-fu, Hu Yui Tsz, Chen Ping Woo, Hung Sung and Ling Yu Tang who were the signatories of a telegram sent to Nanking asking for the release of Miss Ting Ling.

"G" contains writings in English "Ying Shu Jen" and in Chinese "alias of Ting Kiu(丁九), taken from China Forum".

"H" ~~contains~~ is a photograph of Ting Tsz Nyi(丁志義), one of Ma's agents.

"I" is a photograph of Chow Kwong Yah(周光亞) another agent of Ma Shao Wu. Chinese writing on the paper on which this photograph was pasted reads as follows :-

"Chow Kwong Yah, age 27, Pingkiang, Hunan. Studied at "Pingkiang and Changsha(Yale College). Editor of the "Hunan Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters in 1926. "Selected and sent by Kuomintang in Winter 1926 to study "in Moscow (Chungshan University). Returned to China in "Spring 1929. Served a sentence of imprisonment from "May 1929 to May 1931. Wife Yu Yen Kwe (余銀規), age "28, son Chow Moo Tsz, age 7".

The person mentioned in "C" appears to be the converted communist who claims to have escaped during the abduction at Quinsan Gardens and from whom the information in the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury of June 15 purports to have come.

"D", "H" and "I" are the agents who, according to the report in the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury mentioned, assisted Ma Shao Wu in effecting the abduction.

The photographs ^{"C"} "H" and "I" will be shown to the servants of No. 7 Quinsan Gardens to see if they can identify all or any of them.

It is worthy of note that there were twelve copies of the photograph of "C", the converted communist named Hsia Tsai Hsi, in Ma's effects.

Efforts are being made to obtain a verified specimen of Ma's handwriting with a view to having it compared with the handwriting on the various appendices.

"J" (of No.45) contains a full translation of a lecture entitled "Lecture on the Present Political Situation and Duties of Officers engaged on Special Work" from which it would seem that the Kuomintang has decided to resort to kidnapping, assassination and other means outside the law to eliminate their political enemies (Communists and others) and have formed an organization, modeled on the Assassination Corps of the Chinese Communist Party, to carry out this work. A copy of this translation was given in confidence to the Political Branch of the French Police on the forenoon of Saturday, June 17.

The names of political enemies of the Kuomintang likely to be dealt with in this way is being forwarded in a separate report, of which a copy will be given in confidence to the French Police.

J. H. Givens

OFFICER I/C SP. BR.

*Q. H. M.
15/6*

"A"

List of Papers, etc. in the Leather Case belonging to Ma Shao Wu alias Lu Kuh Jung who was murdered in Louisa District on June 14, 1933.

- ✓ 1. Five keys.
- ✓ 2. Two chops.
- ✓ 3. One form containing the name, address and other particulars of a surrendered Communist named Ling Sieu Hwa (林秀華).
- ✓ 4. Copy of declaration made by Loo Tsang Loong (羅卓龍) Chairman of the Extraordinary Standing Committee of the C.P. after his surrender to the Nanking Government.
- ✓ 5. One "Embassy" cigarette case containing :
 - (a) a small notebook containing a few names.
 - (b) a small notebook containing numerous names with addresses in the Settlement and also the telephone numbers (Chinese Telephone Administration) of all the police stations, sub-stations, etc. in Chinese territory.
- ✓ 6. The original copies and copies in pencil of translations of two memorandum from the Special Branch S.M.P. re
 - (a) kidnapping of residents in Yulin Road District by agent of Chinese Authorities, and
 - (b) the Shuan Zung Ming (申成明) case.
- ✓ 7. 12 sheets of a form to fill in particulars of communists who have surrendered.
- ✓ 8. 14 Chinese envelopes bearing the following address : Changsha Shui Chon Agency, 222, 2nd floor, Chung Woo Building, corner Nanking and Shanse Roads.
中和大廈在沙面角中託
- ✓ 9. One writing pad.
- ✓ 10. One photograph of a Chinese male bearing the No. 3695 (F.P.B., SMP)
- ✓ 11. One small notebook containing the names and other particulars of several Communists.
- ✓ 12. One small notebook containing the telephone numbers of the offices and residences of several officials of the Chinese Municipality, P.S.B. and Social Bureau including Mayor Wu, Gen. Wen, O.K. Yui, etc.
- ✓ 13. One handwritten instruction from Officer i/o Liu to Lu Kuh Jung (Ma Shao Wu) ordering him to submit for registration the names and particulars of all his agents or informers with two copies of photographs of each informer. Informers not registered will not be recognized.
- ✓ 14. Two papers written with pencil giving descriptions of the vicinity of a house (number not stated) in Yu Yuen Road and the Sun Avenue (蘇老列聖), Bubbling Well Road.
- ✓ 15. One short note from Tsang Wen (張文文) stating that one Ling Tsang (林張) was a Communist.
- ✓ 16. One application form for a certificate for surrendered communists, Ling being an ex-Communist.
- ✓ 17. Letter from Wong Ju Chong (王世昌) to Lu Kuh Jung reporting Communist matters in Sunkiang, etc. and asking for official letters certifying that Hsin Zou Sung (孫子生) and Loh Wen Shu (羅文書) are surrendered communists to be sent to Hain, Wei Sung Fat Medicine Shop (衛生藥房), Hou Kong (後港), Sunkiang.
- ✓ 18. Letter from Ma Tsung (馬宗) to Li Yu Foh (李裕福) Social Bureau, asking the latter to go to Peking to take official examination. The writer is a soldier.
- ✓ 19. An application form for a certificate for surrendered communists, Ma Tsung being an ex-Communist.
- ✓ 20. A letter from Ma Tsung (馬宗) to Li Yu Foh (李裕福) Social Bureau, asking the latter to go to Peking to take official examination. The writer is a soldier.

以上各物由部代收珍換

CC. K. K. L.
[Red stamp]

- ✓ 21. Letter from Yu Tsung (王福) to Tsang Kwong Ying (何老華) P.S.B. asking him to telephone to him c/o Tsah Yi Zung (蔡毅仁), Tel. 82664 (French Concession).
- ✓ 22. Two papers containing brief notes regarding a meeting in the An Loh Kung Hotel at which Mr. and Mrs. Tsu, Mr. and Mrs. Tsang, Li, and Zung were present, etc.
- ✓ 23. A report from Shantung stating Li Yu Foh (李王福) now employed in Social Bureau is a Communist and asking the Shanghai Special Officer to arrest him.
- ✓ 24. One small bundle of visiting cards of Luh Kuh Jung, Ma Shao Wu and a of a few Kuomintang officials.
- ✓ 25. A list of men engaged in the special work in Shanghai and their records.
- ✓ 26. A notebook containing the names of several persons and descriptions of their character and ability.
- photo 27. A notebook containing numerous names including
 - photo (a) names of 9 members of Left Wing Writers League (The name of Ting Ling is 9th in the list)
 - photo (b) Signatories of a telegram asking to release Ting Ling (Dr. Tsai Yuen Pei, et al)
 - photo (c) "Ying Shu Jen", alias of Ting Kew, obtained from the China Forum.
 - (d) List of leaders of Nationalist Party (Chen Hung Nien, President of Chinan University, Sz Liang Zai, Publisher of Shun Pao, and others).
- ✓ 28. Note book containing names of persons (agents of Ma?).
- ✓ 29. Note book containing names and addresses of notables such as T.V. Soong, Sun Fo. Madame Sun Yat-sen, Wang Ching Wei and others.
- ✓ 30. Exercise book containing names and addresses of five Chinese publications (weekly and monthly journals).
- ✓ 31. Exercise book containing names and photographs of 23 persons (Ma's agents?).
- ✓ 32. Exercise book containing two newspaper cuttings re International Anti-Fascist Conference and a secret international society in Japan.
- ✓ 33. Exercise book containing names and photographs of 33 persons (Ma's agents).
- ✓ 34. Translation of Isaac's article re Ting Ling (supplied by Special Branch, S.M.P.)
- ✓ 35. Exercise book containing photographs of communists, arrested or at large.
- ✓ 36. an unsigned letter to the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai asking permission to arrange an interview. The writer states he has already sent two letters and this is the third letter and described how he and his colleagues (members of a certain army in Fokien) had to retreat and hide in the mountains seeking for assistance. The letter is dated May 22 and asked that the recipient reply through the Shun Pao.
- ✓ 37. One T.I.R. Index Card containing the following :-

"Invitation at Nien Sing's house, Siao Hwo Yuen. June 16, 7 p.m.
 Host Lu Kue Jung. Wang Yung Hwa, Loh Yuen Foo, (P.S.B.)
 Tan Shao Liang (S.M.P.) Ting Muh Tsung (Central Kuomintang)
 Liao Hwa, Lee Hwa Sheng, Kowen Kue, Kiang Hwa (P.S.B.)
 Wang Yuh Tsung, Shanghai Education Board
 and the address, 3 Hong Lok Road (P.S.B.) 33 Hong Lok Road (S.M.P.)"
- ✓ 38. 12 photographs of one Hsin Tsai Shih (辛子石) student of Shanghai University, a Communist in the Special Corps of C.P.
- ✓ 39. Letter from Central Kuomintang to the writer asking him to report on the Red Army (紅軍) case.
- ✓ 40. Invitation card of Lee Ung Tsung (李翁) Central Kuomintang asking the names of 2 friends, communist Tang Kung Lan (唐公蘭) and Wu Zung (吳宗). No. 2 Shao... Li (李) Carter Rd
- ✓ 41. One copy of "New Evening newspaper" (新晚報) June 12, 1933.
- ✓ 42. One copy of the "Ta Mei Wah Pao" June 12, 1933.
- ✓ 43. One copy of the "Evening Times" June 12, 1933.

"B"

List of Papers, etc. in the Leather Case belonging to Ma Shao Wu alias Lu Kueh Jing who was murdered in Louka District on June 14, 1933.

1. Five keys.
2. Two chops.
3. One form containing the name, address and other particulars of a surrendered Communist named Ling Sien Hwa (林有華).
4. Copy of declaration made by Lee Tsang Loong (陸章龍), Chairman of the Extraordinary Standing Committee of the Communist Party after his surrender to the Nanking Government.
5. One "Embassy" cigarette case containings-
 - (a) A small notebook containing a few names.
 - (b) A small notebook containing numerous names with addresses in the Settlement and also the telephone numbers (Chinese Telephone Administration) of all the police stations, sub-stations, etc. in Chinese territory.
6. The original copies, and copies in pencil of translations of two memorandums from the Special Branch S.M.P. re.
 - (a) kidnapping of residents in Yulin Road District by agent of Chinese Authorities, and
 - (b) the Shuen Tung King (申同明) case.
7. 12 sheets of a form to fill in particulars of communists who have surrendered.
8. 14 Chinese envelopes bearing the following address: Changsha Shui Chen Agency, 222, 2nd floor, Chung Woo Building, corner of Nanking and Shansue Roads. (中和大馬路沙瑞昌中莊).
9. One writing pad.
10. One photograph of a Chinese male bearing the No. 3005 (F.P.B. S.M.P.).
11. One small notebook containing the names and other particulars of several communists.
12. One small notebook containing the telephone numbers of the offices and residences of several officials of the Chinese Municipality, F.P.B., and Social Bureau including Mayor Wu, Gen. Wen, O.K. Tai, etc.
13. One handwritten instruction from Officer i/c Lin to Lu Kueh Jing (Ma Shao Wu) ordering him to submit for registration the names and particulars of all his agents or informers with two copies of photographs of each informer. Informers not registered will not be recognized.
14. Two papers written with pencil giving descriptions of the vicinity of a house (number not stated) in Yu Yuen Road and the Sun Avenue (沙午街), Bubbling Well Road.
15. One short note from Tsang Yau Sing (張友生) stating that one Ling Tse Sien (林考南) would like to meet Ma between 12 and 15 a.m. June 12.
16. One application from Ling Tse Yau for leave and 1 of a certificate for... ..
17. Letter from Hong... ..
18. Letter from Dih Tsang Lee (李成發) to Li... .. Social Bureau, asking the latter to go to... .. examination. The writer is a... ..
19. An application dated 27.4.33 by Ma Shao Wu to Gen. Wen Hung Ma reporting the... .. of two of his informers named... .. and... .. and requesting that they be... .. as a punishment.

20. Letter from an unknown person (signature illegible) to Ma expressing regret for his recent failure(?).
21. Letter from Yu Tsung(于松) to Tsang Kwong Ying(張光英), I.S.B., asking him to telephone to him c/o Tsch Vi Zung(張德仁), Tel. 82664(French Concession).
22. Two papers containing brief notes regarding a meeting in the An Loh Kung Hotel at which Mr. and Mrs. Tsai, Mr. and Mrs. Tsang, Li, and Zung were present, etc.
23. A report from Shantung stating Li Yu Foh(李五福) now employed in Social Bureau is a communist and asking the Shanghai Special Officer to arrest him.
24. One small bundle of visiting cards of Lu Kuei Jing, Ma Chueh Wu and of a few Kuomintang officials.
25. A list of men employed in the special work in Shanghai and their records.
26. A notebook containing the names of several persons and descriptions of their character and ability.
27. A notebook containing numerous names including
 - (a) Names of 9 members of Left Wing Writers League (The name of Ting Ling is 9th in the list).
 - (b) Signatories of a telegram asking to release Ting Ling (Dr. Tsai Yuen Pei, et al).
 - (c) "Ying Shu Jen", alias of Ting Kuei, obtained from the China Forum.
 - (d) List of leaders of Nationalist Party (Chen Hung Hien, President of Chinan University, Sz Liang Shi, Publisher of Shun Pao, and others).
28. Note book containing names of persons (Agents of Ma?)
29. Note book containing names and addresses of notables such as T.V. Soong, Sun Fo, Madame Sun Yat-sen, Wang Ching Wei and others.
30. Exercise book containing names and addresses of five Chinese publications (weekly and monthly journals).
31. Exercise book containing names and photographs of 23 persons (Ma's agents?)
32. Exercise book containing two newspaper cuttings re International society in Japan.
33. Exercise book containing names and photographs of 33 persons (Ma's agents).
34. Translation of Isaac's article re Ting Ling (supplied by Special Branch, S.M.P. to General Wen)
35. Exercise book containing photographs of communists, arrested or at large.
36. An unsigned letter to the Japanese Consul-General At Shanghai asking permission to arrange an interview. The writer states he has already sent two letters and this is the 3rd letter and described how he and his colleagues (members of a certain army in Fokien) had to retreat and hide in the mountains waiting for assistance. The letter is dated May 22 and asked that the recipient reply through the Shun Pao.
37. One F.I.R. Index Card containing the following:-

"Invitation at Dien Sing's house, Sine Hwe Yuen. June 16, 7 p.m. Host: Lu Kuei Jing. Wang Yung Hwa, Lo Yuen Foo (P.S.), Tan Shao Liang (S.M.P.), Ting Kuei Tsang (Central Kuomintang), Lien Hwa, Lee See Sang, Tsang Yih, Ting Zung Pao (P.S.B.), Tsang Yuh Tsang (Shanghai Kuomintang Hqs.) and the address, 3 Heng Lai Fong (鴻來坊), Kung Wen Road (西文律).
38. 12 photographs of one Hsia Tsai Shi (夏希希), student of Nanyang University, a communist in the Special Corps of C.P.
39. Letter from Central Kuomintang to Lee Kuan Yee asking him to visit Hanking re the Wei Tzang (魏正) case.
40. Visiting card of Lee Ung Tsung (李永宗), Central Kuomintang Hqs., containing the name of a female communist Tsang Shung Lan (唐淑蘭) alias Wu Xing (吳靜), No. 2 Sun....Li (二) (李) Carter Road.
41. One copy of "Sow Evening Newspaper" (新廣報), June 12, 1934.

3.

- 42. One copy of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao", June 12, 1933.
 - 43. One copy of the "Evening Times", June 12, 1933.
 - 44. A lecture on the Chinese Communist Party and its organization.
 - 45. A lecture on the present political situation and the duties of officers engaged in special work.
-

"J"

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION AND SPECIAL WORK.

- 1) The increase of the danger from the imperialists and the high waves of inevitable revolution.
 - a) The formation of the imperialists and their decay.
 - b) The second world war is imminent.
 - c) The Disarmament Conference and President Hoover's schemes will not avert the dangers of a great war.
 - d) The revolutionary movement expands, following upon the decay of imperialism.
- 2) The question of Soviet Russia during the general peril of the Imperialists.
 - a) What is the economic system of Soviet Russia?
 - b) Similarity between the U.S.S.R. and the "White" Imperialists.
 - c) Slogans of the Chinese Communist Party to protect Soviet Russia by force of arms.
 - d) The question of the resumption of relations between China and Soviet Russia.
- 3) China's present condition.
 - a) Some special points about China.
 - b) Relations between China and the Internationale.
 - c) The September 18 Incident and the January 28 War.
 - d) The Chinese Communist Party.
 - e) The 3rd Plenary Conference.
- 4) Only the correct Three Principles of the People can save the Chinese Revolution.
 - a) Apart from the Three Principles of the People, reactionary arguments and concepts of all kinds will only endanger the Chinese Revolution.
 - b) The sincere teaching of the Three Principles of the People.
 - c) The principal plans of the Chinese Revolution.

5) What is the special work of the Kuomintang which observes the Three Principles of the People?

- a) Why is the special work necessary?
 - b) The complete form of the special work.
 - c) How should a special service member act?
 - d) The special work of the Kuomintang.
 - e) Plans and formulas of the special work.
 - f) The national arrangements and the plans regarding Shanghai in the special work.
- 6) The present complete mission of the special work.
- a) Expansion of the foundation of our organizations among enemy troops.
 - b) Enlargement of the work of inspection.
 - c) Facilitating the procedure for surrenders.
 - d) Suppliers of information to the Kuomintang.
 - e) Solidification of the organizations and the training of branch organizations.
 - f) Struggles against ~~the~~ all unfair tendencies.
 - g) Attention to the connection and adjustments of the work.
 - i) Profound study of the political directions contained in the Three Principles of the People.
 - j) Alteration and drafting of formulas and plans of the work.
- 7) ~~Conclusion.~~
- *****

1) The increase of the danger from the Imperialists and the high stage of inevitable revolution.

a) The formation of the Imperialists and their work.

What is an Imperialist? According to a general explanation, an Imperialist is that last and dying class of capitalists, dominating the capitalistic period in finance.

After an agricultural revolution, the capitalists, in their desire to make money, are forced to permit free competition in products. They endeavour to improve their products and to enlarge their capital. This has driven many people in small business to bankruptcy or to work for big concerns and the farming industry has naturally become depressed. Such a concentration of capital and the breakdown of purchasing power will result in a surplus of products.

It is only natural that in order to avert the danger of capital expansion, the capitalists have to resort to new methods and find markets in foreign countries. As a result of their investment of enormous capital in the international market, the capitalists at this stage come into contact with Imperialism. The struggles for markets and the investment of money are the special characteristics of the Imperialists who mostly gather in the colonies and semi-colonies.

Territory in the world is limited. It is inevitable for incidents to arise when the Imperialists attempt to cut into one another's territory. Clashes over the dividing of territories take place and the anti-Imperialist movement of people in the colonies will come into existence.

The outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18 was due to the struggle of the Imperialists for the markets in the Balkan Peninsula. Every Imperialist has an ambition to rule the world and they use armed force to solve their disputes. The War killed countless masses and caused many nations to go into bankruptcy. With a view to making amends for the losses sustained during the War and to secure absolute authority over the world, they are oppressing the labour masses more cruelly than ever. The 1st Great War did not bring about a settlement of the disputes over the markets amongst the Imperialists, but

caused Soviet Russia to sever economic relations with the Imperialists.

The increase in the number of unemployed workers in various countries reveal the risk taken by the capitalists. There are at least more than 40,000,000 unemployed throughout the world: over 3,000,000 in England, 5,000,000 in Germany, at least 15,000,000 in America and 300,000 in France. The near bankruptcy of labourers and farmers has seriously affected world finance. In 1931, England met a deficit of £12,000, America 1 Billion Gold Dollars and France 11 billion Francs.

It is obvious that political dangers will follow economic bankruptcy. As the only means of relief, the Imperialists will have to find a way out by resorting to armed force. A 2nd World War is inevitable although the Imperialists are endeavouring to prevent it.

b) The second World War is imminent.

The struggle of the Imperialists in the struggling of their colonies is an indication of the economic downfall and the dangerous political situation. The fight for existence by the Imperialists with armed force will result in increased oppression of the toiling masses. The new armaments of the Imperialist nations are intensifying the manufacture of firearms and numerous industrial works will be militarized. During the last several years, Poland, a minor nation, the economic condition of whose people was in a most unhealthy state established 12 arsenals and converted 100 industrial works into firearms factories. The increase in the number of warships, the larger armies, the construction of naval bases and barracks and the reviewing of troops are indications that a great war is coming. The partition in the Far East of the partition of China will serve as a starting point

of this war.

c) The Disarmament Conference and President Hoover's
schemes will not avert the dangers of a great war.

The Disarmament Conference has been called to deal with outstanding disputes of the past years. The actual work of this Conference is to reduce military preparations and to avert war. But it is absolutely impossible for the Imperialists to give up their ambition to control the world. Consequently, they hope to learn the state of the military preparedness of other countries through this Conference and to demand a reduction of armaments. At the first session of the Disarmament Conference, the German delegate submitted a demand for equal treatment in order to overthrow the Versailles Agreement. This shows that the German delegate desires to promote the expansion of the military preparations of his own country. France is protesting against the German demand and has associated herself with England to convene a 4-Power Conference in London. Disarmament has become an empty talk, while clashes amongst the Imperialists will run to extremes. President Hoover's plan to defer the payment of war debts for one year for the purpose of remedying world economics will have no effect.

d) The revolutionary movement demands, following upon
the decay of Imperialism.

The economic condition of the Imperialists is daily going worse and will only increase the sufferings of the oppressed classes. The people's emancipation movement in the colonies has reached its climax. The Philippine Independence Movement, the people's revolution in Turkey, the anti-Japanese struggles in Korea, etc. are indications.

The victory of the Chinese revolutionary forces in the Northern Expedition campaign gave a blow to the

invasion
 Imperialists in their/ of China. The Chinese Revolution has not yet been brought to a complete success and foreign aggressions have run high, particularly after the September 18 Incident. All this shows that the Chinese people, in ~~now~~ carrying out their revolution, must launch a final struggle against foreign aggression in accordance with Dr. Sun Yat Sen's The Principles of the People. Those who hold different views at this time of national crisis and adopt reactionary arguments under the pretext of saving the nation are counter-revolutionists who are the enemy of the 400,000,000 Chinese people.

Dear warriors! Do your best under the flag of the Three Principles of the People and carry out the big work of digging the graves of the Imperialists.

2) The question of Soviet Russia during the general peril of the Imperialists.

a) What is the economic system of Soviet Russia?

The Communists are the tools of Soviet Russia. They admire the marvellous construction of Soviet Socialism and say that Soviet Russia is a teacher to all revolutionists in the world. As a matter of fact, Soviet Russia does not observe Communism. The 3rd Internationale declares that the new economic policy of Soviet Russia is the background of Communism. Although Soviet Russia itself announces that its object is to improve the condition of the toiling masses, we can see from the commercial agreements contracted by Soviet Russia with other countries and the transportation of Russian goods to foreign countries that the U.S.S.R. had been established for commercial purposes. We acknowledge the wisdom of Soviet Russia

in adopting a plan to develop her capitalism and to put up a counterfeit beard of Communism to hide the face of capitalistic invasion.

b) Similarity between the U.S.S.R. and the "White" Imperialists.

From the above, we can see that Soviet Russia and the "White" Imperialists are securing grounds by disposing of products. They are brothers. It is in fact that Soviet Russia, under a deceitful policy of peace, is doing her best to sign non-aggression agreements with the world Powers. As regards the Manchurian question, Soviet Russia is helping the Japanese Imperialists. Russia lent the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan for the transportation of soldiers; this means Russia's recognition of bogus "Manchukuo."

Furthermore, Russia is instructing the Chinese Communist Party to intensify disturbances in China and to break China's anti-Imperialist line.

(c) Allegiance of the Chinese Communist Party to Soviet

Soviet Russia by Means of Arms.

Soviet Russia calls upon the Communists of the world (who are the tools of Soviet Russia) to support her by force of arms. The principal work of the Communists is to create desperate disturbances in their own countries so as to reduce the opposition to Soviet Russia. This is a plan of the U.S.S.R. ~~such~~ to invade the world. The Chinese Communist Party is the most loyal running dog of Soviet Russia; it undertakes missions for the support of Russia and courts its violent to create disturbances. At the present time when the national crisis is so grave, the Chinese people should unite to deal with foreign oppressions in order to defend their fatherland. Nevertheless, the "Red" bandits insist on saying that Soviet Russia is their fatherland which must be supported with concentrated force and that China is their enemy. These bandits create uprisings in various places throughout China and stimulate the anti-Imperialist soldiers to mutiny. The "Red" bandits are working to present semi-colonial China to the "Red" Imperialists and to assist the "white" imperialists in ruining China. It is shameful of them to call the Kuomintang running dogs and street scoundrels of the Imperialists. The public must know who is the street scoundrel, who is the revolutionist, who is the enemy and who is the intimate friend.

on the one hand
The Communists who are pulling the tails of the "Red" Imperialists and pat the back of the "white" Imperialists, on the other, are the real street scoundrels of the white and Red Imperialists.

Chunghua! The armed protection of Soviet Russia by the Communists means the destruction of China by means of force.

(A) The Question of the Normalization of Relations Between

China and Soviet Russia.

The normalization of relations between China and Soviet Russia being through the question that since Soviet Russia is a nation of non-interference, why should China demand relations

with her! The September 18 Incident started the invasion of China by the Imperialists. At the present moment, when foreign aggressions and domestic troubles are incessantly menacing occurring in China we may shake hands with certain Imperialists in order to utilize them to deal with our enemies. Therefore, China's resumption of relations with Soviet Russia is an act of diplomacy. This does not mean China's surrender to Soviet Russia. We must realize that Soviet Russia is also our enemy. Her tool, the Communist Party, constitutes a serious menace to China during the national crisis.

(3) CHINA'S PRESENT CONDITIONS.

(a) Some Special Points About China.

China is the bone of contention among the Imperialists. Marxism is not suitable for the salvation of China. Only the Three Principles of the People can do this.

(b) Relations Between China and the Internationalists.

The approaching Second World War will occur in China and the Imperialists are thinking of ways and means to partition China. The Bloody Battlefield in the Far East will intensify the revolution of the 400,000,000 Chinese people.

Warriors! Go to the front and establish a New China.

(c) The September 18 Incident and the January 28 War.

The September 18 Incident and the January 28 War were the outcome of the attack on China by the Japanese Imperialists. The national crisis is not yet over and incidents similar to these will occur continuously throughout China.

Courages! Wake up!

(4) The Chinese Communist Party.

We shall first find out what the Communist Party is, what are its political views and policies. According to their own statement, the party is a political organ of the proletariat to adopt measures of Class Struggle to solve the problem of the Chinese Revolution. Their important mission is to protect Soviet Russia by force of arms, to recognise it as their fatherland and to overthrow the Kuomintang whom they consider their enemy. At this time of national crisis, they have no thought of concentrating their efforts to save the nation but are making every preparation to create disturbances in order to seize the political rights. This reveals the reactionary character of their movement. China is an agricultural country. She is also a semi-colonial country. Only a national revolution with the co-operation of the people can save the race. Yet the Communist Party is instigating a Class Struggle among the 400,000,000 Chinese and are destroying the anti-imperialistic national revolution.

Soviet Russia is planning to invade China. She has already declared that to uphold her is to uphold her policy of invasion of China; that to overthrow the Kuomintang means the overthrow of ~~that~~ our own.

The national crisis was not due to bad administration on the part of the Kuomintang but to the disturbances instigated by the Communist Party which gave the opportunity to an ambitious country. In order to resist and to save the nation, the people should be consolidated under a unified government. The disturbances created by communists at various places, the establishment of bogus soviet governments, and incessant destructions to the national revolution condemn the Communist Party as traitors and the enemy of the Chinese race.

Had not the Communist Party created disturbances, the Japanese Imperialist would not have dared to invade

China and the policies of the Kuomintang would have been carried out with satisfactory results. The political views of the Communist Party endanger China. During the Government's 4th Red-Suppression Campaign, the Communist bandits suffered unprecedented defeats. At present, the bandit districts in the provinces of Hupai, Henan, Kiangsi have been completely cleared of Communists while the principal forces of the bandits in Henan, Hupai and Kiangsi have been suppressed.

(c) The Third Plenary Conference.

The Third Plenary Conference was held on December 15 and closed on December 22. About 120 members of the Central Executive Committee were present.

The following manifesto was issued:-

1. The duty of the Kuomintang is to secure the freedom and equality of China and to strengthen the integrity of her territorial rights and the administration of the country. Should these be obstructed, we swear that we and our people will do our utmost to resist.

2. The duty of the Kuomintang is to concentrate the whole energy of the Chinese race to protect the peace of the world. We shall lead the people as well as other races to overthrow those who are endangering the peace of the world.

3. The duty of the Kuomintang is to enforce the constitutional period after the Political Tutelage has been completed, thereby giving political rights to the people. We should observe the will and the doctrines of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and draw up the outlines for the People's Political Conference and of the Constitution.

(4) THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE SHALL BE THE BASIS OF THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONFERENCE AND OF THE CONSTITUTION.

(a) THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE SHALL BE THE BASIS OF THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONFERENCE AND OF THE CONSTITUTION.

At this eventful period of our history, a conflict of political views may occur. The Three Principles of the People is the only political doctrine that can save the Chinese Revolution.

(b) The Sincere Teachings of the Three Principles of People.

What is the real doctrine taught by the Three Principles of the People? The question is worth studying.

The observance of the Principles will bring about the emancipation of our people and raise the position of China on a level with the world Powers. Political rights will be given to the people and the evil influences of the feudal system will be removed.

The People Living deals with the saving of money and equal land rights. It is the best method to develop the industry of the people. The Revolution is to be directed by the Kuomintang. By doing so, we can secure the completion of the Chinese Revolution.

(c) The Principal Plans of the Chinese Revolution.

The principal plans of the Chinese Revolution at present are: to make use of the anti-imperialist and anti-Red enthusiasm of the people; to strengthen the anti-imperialism front; to suppress the disturbances created by Red bandits and to clear up all obstacles to the observance of the Three Principles of the People; to carry out the will of late Mr. Sun Yat-sen; to consolidate the Party and the People under the direction of the Central Committee.

(d) WHAT IS THE SPECIAL WORK OF THE KUOMINTANG WHICH OBSERVES THE THREE PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE?

(a) Why is the Special Work Necessary?

In order to protect the consolidation of the political rights of the country and to counteract the enemies obstructing the political administration, a Special Affairs Stage should be established to detect the sinister intrigues and to struggle with them to the last breath.

(b) The Complete Form of The Special Work.

Special measures are to be taken to deal with everything in absolute secrecy. Its organization is of an anti-democratic nature. It will be an active organization. Details will be given in the Question of the Special Affairs Corps Organization.

(c) How should A Special Service Member Act?

A special affairs official must be a brave soldier because he must hold onto his political views in the desperate struggle with the enemy. He should possess the following qualities:-

1. Faithful to his beliefs.
2. Concentrate on his work with a brave heart.
3. Be well-informed.
4. Be absolutely obedient and able to keep secrets.

What are the special affairs of the Kuomintang?

A special affairs official should first realize that the Kuomintang is enforcing the Three Principles of the People with which only China can be saved; that is to say, the special affairs of the Kuomintang are, on the basis of the Three Principles of the People, to protect and strengthen the political rights of the Kuomintang. to deal with all the anti-Kuomintang parties and to enforce the principles.

(d) The Special Work of the Kuomintang.

We should adopt measures to move and change the minds of the active elements of the Communist Party who should be induced to work for the doctrine of the Three Principles of the People. It is true that such measures may cause a large number of revolutionary youths to withdraw from the Communist Party. Simultaneously, we should strengthen our own revolutionary camp with the help of these revolutionary youths whether a districts is red or non-red, the effect will be the same. It is certain that we can and should carry on our work of investigating and destroying the Communist Party so as to achieve our goal.

an early date. All reactionary cliques should be destroyed drastically. With a view to facilitating the work, the organization of the special affairs could be made universal especially in the Communist Party.

(c) Plans and Formulas of the Special Work.

The special work for the overthrow of Communists throughout the country should be as follows:-

1. To advise bandit armies to surrender and go be active in the bandit districts.
2. To intensify the destruction of the Communist Party at various places (outside the bandit districts), especially in the cities and to attack the important centres of the Communist Party.

Shanghai is an important political and economic centre and the following plans should be adopted : to develop our special work in the bosom of the various reactionary cliques and to take drastic measures to overthrow their superior organs; to detect their movements and to secure information; to advise and help the deceived youths to place themselves under the influence of the Three Principles of the People.

(d) THE PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THE SPECIAL WORK.

(a) WORK IN THE REACTIONARY OR ORGANIZATIONS AMONG ARMY TROOPS.

The principal duties of the special affairs corps are as follows:-

- (a) to adopt drastic measures to disperse the leading reactionary organs.
- (b) To expand and intensify the investigation work of the special affairs corps.
- (c) To carry out the plans of the central Committee, there by causing the army to surrender and to place themselves under the Kuomintang.
- (d) To attack the army, especially the organizations of the Communist Party.

(e) WORK IN THE

